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**1. PROLIFERATION SECURITY INITIATIVE (PSI)**

Sharon Squassoni. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. January 14, 2005.

*In the December 2002 National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Proliferation [See: <http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/nspd/nspd-wmd.pdf>], the Bush Administration highlighted a more activist approach to countering proliferation. While noting that traditional non-proliferation measures such as diplomacy, arms control, threat reduction assistance, and export controls should be enhanced, the strategy placed increasing emphasis on counter-proliferation and consequence management of WMD use.*

<http://www.fas.org/spp/starwars/crs/RS21881.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

**2. FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 2004**

United States Department of the Treasury. December 2004

*This is the most recent edition of the Financial Report of the United States Government, an annual publication formerly known as the "Consolidated Financial Statements". This report is recognized as the official government publication of receipts and outlays. Several major Government bodies rely on data found in this report. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) uses it to serve the needs of Congress; the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) uses the data to review the President's Budget programs; the Government Accountability Office (GAO) uses it to perform audit activities; the various departments and agencies of the Government use it to reconcile their accounts; and the public uses it to review the operations of their Government.*

<http://fms.treas.gov/fr/04frusg/04frusg.pdf> [pdf format, 151 pages] or <http://www.gao.gov/financial/04frusg.pdf>

**3. GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE**

John R. Justus and Susan R. Fletcher, Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated October 29, 2004.

*Following President Bush's decision in 2001 to withdraw the United States from participation in the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), congressional attention to climate change has focused largely on domestic action in the energy arena, as well as registering and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions. A number of climate-related provisions were included in the Senate energy bill, but were not accepted by the conference committee. As of October 5, 2004, 126 countries had ratified the Kyoto Protocol, which outlines specified reductions in greenhouse gas emissions for the developed countries that ratify it. This report briefly reviews the status of climate science, international negotiations, and congressional activity focused specifically on climate change.*

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/ib89005.pdf> [pdf format, 18 pages]

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**4. THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET**

Susannah Fox, Janna Quitney Anderson and Lee Rainie, Pew Internet & American Life Project. January 9, 2005.

*This wide-ranging survey of 1,286 technology leaders, scholars, industry officials, and analysts finds that most internet experts expect attacks on the network infrastructure in the coming decade as the internet becomes more embedded in everyday and commercial life. Two-thirds (66%) of the experts responding to a survey by the Pew Internet & American Life Project and Elon University agreed with the following prediction: At least one devastating attack will occur in the next 10 years on the networked information infrastructure or the United States power grid.*

[http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP\\_Future\\_of\\_Internet.pdf](http://www.pewinternet.org/pdfs/PIP_Future_of_Internet.pdf) [pdf format, 62 pages]

**5. THE WORLD FACTBOOK 2004**

United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Directorate of Intelligence. December 2004.

*In this latest edition of this CIA annual publication, country information has been updated as of 16 December, 2004. There have been some significant changes to this edition of The World Factbook. Recent confirmation that the United Kingdom Government administers the Sovereign Base Areas as dependencies (and not as lease areas like the US Guantanamo Bay Naval Station in Cuba) has required a changing of their status and their addition to the Factbook as new entities. In addition, the European Union has been included as an "Other" entity at the end of the listing. The European Union continues to accrue more nation-like characteristics for itself and so a separate listing seems warranted.*

Searchable (Online) Version: <http://www.cia.gov/search?NS-collection=World%20Factbook>

Versions for Download: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/download.html> [Note: 30 megabytes of disk space required for the .zip files and about 80 megabytes of disk space for the publication once it's unzipped.]

**6. U.S.-EU COOPERATION AGAINST TERRORISM**

Kristin Archick, Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. January 19, 2005

*As part of the European Union's (EU's) efforts to combat terrorism since September 11, the EU has made improving law enforcement cooperation with the United States a top priority. The Bush Administration and Members of Congress have largely welcomed this EU initiative in the hopes that it will help root out terrorist cells in Europe and beyond that could be planning other attacks against the United States or its interests. This is in line with the 9/11 Commission's recommendations that the United States should develop a "comprehensive coalition strategy" against Islamist terrorism, "exchange terrorist information with trusted allies," and improve border security through better international cooperation.*

<http://www.fas.org/man/crs/RS22030.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

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**7. IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS**

Sharon Squassoni. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated January 14, 2005.

*Inspections in 2003 and 2004 of Iran's nuclear program revealed significant undeclared activities with potential application for nuclear weapons. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) uncovered two uranium enrichment programs (centrifuges and lasers) and plutonium separation efforts. Iran has been pressured to give up its enrichment and reprocessing activities and has declared twice (November 2003 and November 2004) that it would halt all such activities in exchange for technical cooperation with Germany, France, and the UK. It is not clear whether Iran is buying time for a clandestine program or effectively using its program as a bargaining chip for wider economic gain.*

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/nuke/RS21592.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

**8. AUM SHINRIKYO, AL QAEDA, AND THE KINSHASA REACTOR IMPLICATIONS OF THREE CASE STUDIES FOR COMBATING NUCLEAR TERRORISM**

Sara A. Daly, John V. Parachini and William Rosenau, RAND. Web-posted April 20, 2005.

*Revelations about A.Q. Khan's global nuclear marketing efforts and Osama bin Laden's contact with Pakistani nuclear scientists have raised concerns about terrorist acquisition of a nuclear or radiological weapons capability. Such a capability would pose a grave danger to U.S. national security and to the security of the international system of nation-states. This study suggests that strict controls on nuclear weapons, materials, and expertise will reduce opportunities for terrorists to acquire these resources.*

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

Full Report: [http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented\\_briefings/2005/RAND\\_DB458.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/2005/RAND_DB458.pdf) [pdf format, 89 pages]

Summary: [http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented\\_briefings/2005/RAND\\_DB458.sum.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/documented_briefings/2005/RAND_DB458.sum.pdf) [pdf format, 7 pages]

**9. WE THE PEOPLE: WOMEN AND MEN IN THE UNITED STATES**

Reneé E. Spraggins. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. January 27, 2005.

*This report provides a portrait of women in the United States and highlights comparisons with men at the national level. It is part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents several demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000. The data contained in this report are based on the samples of households who responded to the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses and Census 2000.*

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-20.pdf> [pdf format, 19 pages]

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**10. 2004 WORLD SURVEY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: WOMEN AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

United Nations (UN), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (ESA). Division for the Advancement of Women. March 3, 2005..

*The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development: Women and International Migration acknowledges that women have traditionally constituted a significant portion of the world's migrants. What is different today, according to the authors, is the scale of the migration and the entry of women into migration streams that had previously been predominantly male. Ninety million women currently reside outside their countries of origin, representing almost half of the world's international migrants. In many cases, these women are now the principal wage-earners in their families. But in the search for economic gain, they are also becoming more vulnerable to trafficking, according to this report.*

<http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/Review/documents/press-releases/WorldSurvey-Women&Migration.pdf>  
[pdf format, 100 pages]

**11. MAD COW DISEASE: FDA'S MANAGEMENT OF THE FEED BAN HAS IMPROVED, BUT OVERSIGHT WEAKNESSES CONTINUE TO LIMIT PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS**

United States Government Accountability Office (GAO). February 25, 2005; Web-posted March 15, 2005.

*More than 5 million cattle across Europe have been killed to stop the spread of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), commonly called mad cow disease. Found in 26 countries, including Canada and the United States, BSE is believed to spread through animal feed that contains protein from BSE-infected animals. Consuming meat from infected cattle has also been linked to the deaths of about 150 people worldwide. In 1997, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a feed-ban rule prohibiting certain animal protein (prohibited material) in feed for cattle and other ruminant animals. FDA and 38 states inspect firms in the feed industry to enforce this critical firewall against BSE. In 2002, GAO reported a number of weaknesses in FDA's enforcement of the feed ban and recommended corrective actions. This report looks at FDA's efforts since 2002 to ensure industry compliance with the feed ban and protect U.S. cattle.*

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05101.pdf> [pdf format, 79 pages]

**12. U.S.-RUSSIAN RELATIONS: THE CASE FOR AN UPGRADE**

Andrew Kuchins, Vyacheslav Nikonov, and Dmitri Trenin, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP). January 26, 2005.

*The authors of this report point to the recent Ukrainian elections to illustrate the fragility of U.S.-Russian relations. They present an overview of how Russia and the United States understand their broader interests in international relations, to what extent their goals and interests overlap and how in the coming years the two nations may be able to increase that overlap. According to the authors, the driving factors now and in the foreseeable future that will promote closer U.S. and Russian interests will be mainly in the security and energy realms. In terms of security issues, the U.S. and Russia broadly share interests in combating terrorism and preventing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.*

<http://www.carnegieendowment.org/files/USRussianRelationsENG.pdf> [pdf format, 24 pages]

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**13. MISSIONS FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS AFTER THE COLD WAR**

Ivan Oelrich, Federation of American Scientists (FAS). January 28, 2005.

*This report examines currently proposed nuclear missions and finds that the United States is witnessing the end of a long process in which nuclear weapons are displaced by advanced conventional alternatives. The Administration has declared four goals for nuclear weapons: assurance, dissuasion, deterrence, and target destruction. This study evaluates nuclear weapons by how well they meet each goal for each mission. That nuclear weapons can destroy most targets proposed for them is not in question. But they must be compared to alternatives, and benefits must be weighed against costs.*

<http://www.fas.org/resource/01282005175922.pdf> [pdf format, 75 pages]

**14. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE – 2004: FOCUS ON PREVENTION**

Barbara Limanowska. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR). March 31, 2005.

*This report examines the efforts of governments, international and local NGOs in South Eastern Europe to prevent human trafficking, raise awareness and assist victims. It looks at the situation in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Romania and Serbia and Montenegro (including the UN administered province of Kosovo). The authors find that anti-trafficking measures are still dominated by repressive measures to prevent migration, prostitution and organized crime. Their research leads them to conclude that the root causes of human trafficking are not being adequately addressed in the region.*

[Note: Contains copyrighted material.]

[http://www.unicef.org/media/files/2004Focus\\_on\\_Prevention\\_in\\_SEE.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/media/files/2004Focus_on_Prevention_in_SEE.pdf) [pdf format, 356 pages]

**15. THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 2005 AND BEYOND**

Kristin Archick. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated March 7, 2005.

*The European Union (EU) experienced significant changes in 2004 as it enlarged from 15 to 25 members and continued work on a new constitutional treaty to institute internal reforms and further EU political integration. In 2005 the EU is expected to build on these efforts and seek to implement several recent foreign policy and defense initiatives. This report describes the current status of the EU's "constitution," EU enlargement, the EU's evolving foreign and defense policies, and possible implications for U.S.-EU relations.*

<http://www.fas.org/sqp/crs/row/RS21757.pdf> [pdf format, 6 pages]

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**16. EUROPEAN VIEWS AND POLICIES TOWARD THE MIDDLE EAST**

Kristin Archick. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated March 9, 2005.

*Managing policy differences on a range of issues emanating from the Middle East poses serious challenges for the United States and its European allies and friends. The most vitriolic dispute has centered on the conflict in Iraq. However, divisions over how best to approach the ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict, manage Iran and Syria, and combat terrorism also persist. The Bush Administration and Members of Congress are concerned that continued disagreements between the two sides of the Atlantic could both constrain U.S. policy choices in the region and erode the broader transatlantic relationship and counterterrorism cooperation over the longer term. The U.S.-initiated Broader Middle East and North Africa partnership project seeks to encourage reforms in the region and U.S.-European cooperation in tackling Mideast problems.*

<http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awcgate/crs/rl31956.pdf> [pdf format, 33 pages]

**17. THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE TALKS**

Carol Migdalovitz. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated April 12, 2005.

*Middle East peace has been a U.S. and international diplomatic goal throughout the years of conflict since the creation of the State of Israel in 1948. The 1978 Camp David talks, the only previous direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, brought about the 1979 Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty. On April 30, 2003, the United States, the U.N., European Union, and Russia (the Quartet) presented a "Roadmap" to Palestinian statehood within three years. It has not been implemented. On April 11, 2005, Israeli Prime Minister Sharon and President Bush met at the President's ranch in Crawford, Texas. The President conveyed his "concern that Israel not undertake any activity that contravenes Roadmap obligations or prejudices final status negotiations. Therefore, Israel should remove unauthorized outposts and meet its Roadmap obligations regarding settlements in the West Bank."*

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/IB91137.pdf> [pdf format, 19 pages]

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